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The Kentucky High School Athlete, November 1940

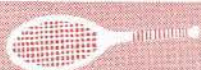
Kentucky High School Athletic Association

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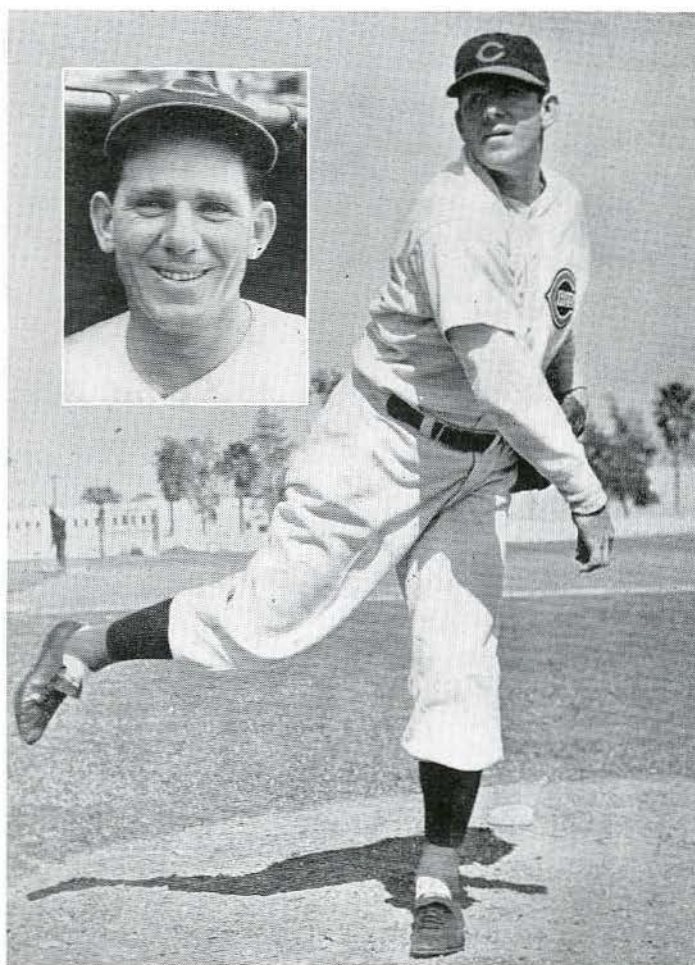
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THE KENTUCKY



High School Athlete



PAUL DERRINGER
Kentucky's Gift to the World's Champs

Official Organ of the KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION
NOVEMBER - 1940



PAUL DERRINGER

Few Kentucky High School athletes have come in for greater National acclaim than Paul Derringer, 1940 World Series hero, Kentucky's gift to the great National Pastime.

Derringer was a high school star in Springfield, Kentucky, where he played tackle on the football team when the weather was too cold to handle a baseball. But baseball was his first love, and his exploits in the National League for the past ten years are almost too well known to baseball fans to bear further comment.

A release from the office of Gabriel Paul, Publicity Director of the World's Champion Cincinnati Reds, reads: Greatest control pitcher in the Major Leagues today is Paul Derringer, winner of 25 games for the National League Champions last year, and third in the League in earned runs, walked only 35 men in 301 innings pitched, and 14 of these passes were intentional. This gives him a mark of about one unintentional walk in every 15 innings. . . . Derringer's greatest pitching moment came in the last game of the Reds' 1939 series with the St. Louis Cardinals, which the Reds won, 4 to 2, and by so doing clinched the National League pennant. Paul was at his greatest heights in the last frame, striking out two of the game's deadliest hitters, Medwick and Mize to end the contest.

It is possible that Mr. Gabriel Paul and even Derringer himself might now want to revise the comment about that greatest moment in view of his more recent performance in clinching the World's Championship by two masterful games against the Detroit Tiger Sluggers. Certainly all who saw or heard that last World Series game must have felt that they were witnessing one of the greatest games of all times pitched by a master workman.

The Reds' Publicity Department continues: PAUL DERRINGER . . . dean of the Reds' staff since 1934, heroic in All-Star games of past 2 years, 5 innings pitched, zero runs for his American League opponents. . . . Tall Paul's world series experience dates from his first major league season, 1931, with the World's Champion St. Louis Cardinals. That year, as freshman, just up from Rochester, tall Paul led the National League with 18 victories against 8 defeats. Ever since his switch to Cincinnati in 1933 tall Paul has been No. 1 on the Cincinnati staff, only pitcher whose varsity status with the Reds pre-dates the McKechnie era. . . . More than any other pitcher, he paved the way for the Reds from the bottom to the top by hard work. In 1936, he was in more games than any other National League pitcher; in 1935, when the Reds rose from last place to sixth, Paul chalked up 22 victories; and 1938, when they climbed from the cellar to a place in the first division sun, he pitched more innings than any other National League pitcher and won 21 games, each of the 21 a complete 9-inning game. . . . Started baseball as a high school catcher. One day all the pitchers got knocked off, and Paul started pitching. . . . His dad was a great semi-pro pitched down in Kentucky. . . . This is his sixth pennant—Danville in 1927, Rochester in 1929 and 1930, St. Louis in 1931, Cincy in 1939 and 1940. Exponent of the direct over-hand pitching delivery, kicking his left foot into the sky and firing the ball out of the clouds at the plate. His control record qualifies him for all-time fame. In his 9-year major league career he has averaged less than two bases on balls per 9-inning game. . . . Gets hay fever every August, but does not allow it to interfere with his pitching.

The Kentucky High School Athlete

Official Organ of the
Kentucky High School Athletic Association

Vol. III - No. 4.

NOVEMBER, 1940

\$1.00 Per Year.

From the President's Office

The old type bankboard will be used during the basketball tournament in 1941. This information is given at the request of a number of coaches who are interested in the installation of the new-type bank. There are at least three reasons why the old board should be used next spring: (1) We doubt that we have authority to change to the new type until we are directed to do so by the district delegates at the annual meeting of the Association; (2) the University of Kentucky will not have installed the new boards by that time and could not be expected to make a special installation for this particular tournament; (3) the vast majority of our member schools have the old type board and will probably prefer its use in the tournament.

Some schools are getting birth certificates from the registrar of vital statistics in the counties where their athletes were born. The registrar is usually a person connected with the County Board of Health and no charge is now being made by the county boards of health for these certificates. The one important thing to note on these certificates is whether the certificate was filed within a reasonably short time after the child's birth. The Association cannot accept birth certificates that are of recent filing.

EXCERPTS FROM OPINIONS

An athlete who failed in his work last semester and did not make up his work this fall in the school in which he failed is clearly ineligible under Rule V even though another school to which he has transferred chooses to promote him.

* * * *

The fact that a player has come to live with his brother who has agreed to support him does not remove the restrictions of Rule VI upon those who change schools without a corresponding change in the address of his parents.

* * * *

There is no age or semester qualifications for managers, only a scholastic qualification.

* * * *

The giving of free tuition to a non-resident pupil is not prima facie evidence that Rule XV is being violated, but the Board will inquire whether such exemption is also given to those who are not athletes.

* * * *

When an athlete's home is broken up by the separation of his parents he may transfer to another school without loss of eligibility provided the old home is abandoned by both parents.

* * * *

The time which an athlete spends in high school on trial before being demoted to the grades will not be counted as a semester against him unless he participated in athletics while enrolled in high school.

The fact that an athlete does not live with his parents does not remove him from the restrictions of Rule VI.

* * * *

The fact that an athlete is married does not remove the restrictions imposed by Rule VI on transfers from one school to another without a corresponding change in the address of parents.

* * * *

The discontinuance of free transportation by a Board of Education is, in effect, a re-districting of the county for school purpose, but every case coming under this interpretation should be submitted to the president for an official ruling.

* * * *

Pupils who are paroled from the reform schools do not lose their eligibility when they enter a public school.

DATES AND LOCATIONS OF Basketball Rules Clinics

BUFORD CLARK, Director

December 2	Bowling Green
December 3	Mayfield
December 4	Princeton
December 5	Hartford
December 6	Owensboro
December 7	Hodgenville
December 9	Louisville
December 10	Fort Thomas
December 11	Maysville
December 12	Lexington
December 13	Somerset
December 14	Morehead
December 16	Ashland
December 17	Pikeville
December 18	Pineville
December 19	Hazard

All meetings are scheduled for 8:00 P.M.

NOVEMBER, 1940

Vol. III - No. 4.

Published monthly, except June and July, by the Kentucky High School Athletic Association.

Office of Publication, Carrollton, Kentucky.

Entered as second-class matter August 18, 1939, at the post office at Carrollton, Kentucky, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Editor.....RUSSELL E. BRIDGES
32 Indiana Avenue, Fort Thomas, Kentucky**BOARD OF CONTROL**President.....W. F. O'Donnell, Richmond
Vice-President.....Russell E. Bridges, Fort Thomas
Secretary-Treasurer.....Theo. A. Sanford, Carrollton
Directors—John A. Dotson, Benham; W. B. Owen, Horse Cave;
J. Matt. Sparkman, Benton.

Subscription Rates . . . \$1.00 Per Year.

STATEMENT

Of the ownership, management, etc., required by the Acts of Congress of August 24, 1912, and March 3, 1933, of The Kentucky High School Athlete, published monthly except June and July at Carrollton, Kentucky, for October 1, 1940.

Owner and Publisher, The Kentucky High School Athletic Association, Carrollton, Kentucky; Editor, Russell E. Bridges, Fort Thomas, Kentucky; Business Manager, Theo. A. Sanford, Carrollton, Kentucky.

Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities—None.

(Signed) Theo. A. Sanford, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this fourth day of November, 1940.

(Seal) Luther Fothergill
Notary Public, Carroll County, Kentucky.

My commission expires June 20, 1942.

ARE YOUR BASKETBALL PLAYERS INSURED?

From the records of Secretary Sanford's office it is evident that there has been a great increase in interest in the K. H. S. A. A. Protection Fund for the 1940 football season. More schools have insured more players with a corresponding increase of benefits to the injured boys. It is to be hoped that every school maintaining a basketball team will provide this coverage for the basketball players. Principals, Coaches, **can you afford not to insure your basketball squad?** If you have as many as 20 players on your team the cost is only \$5. The slightest injury will cost you or the player more than the total cost of protection for your entire squad for the full basketball season.

While basketball is not usually considered as one of the more hazardous games yet Lloyd, Deaver, and Eastwood in their book, *Safety in Athletics*, list basketball in the secondary schools as a hazardous sport with an accident incidence of 2.6 per 1000 exposures. If that estimate might be expected to hold good for Kentucky High School basketball then there might not be much need for insurance protection. The experience of 1939-40, however, shows that the injury ratio among our high school players is much higher and that there are quite a number of injuries occurring in our games that may be classed as **serious**.

If you are undecided as to your duty in providing this protection for your boys take an inventory of the hazards that they will face during the next four months. What about

Slippery shower floors.
Slippery gym floors.
Uneven ground (If playing outdoors).
Steps and stairs.
Wall obstructions.
Other obstructions on or near playing floor.
Pillars or posts in playing space.
Equipment in poor repair.
Swinging doors.
Drinking fountains.
Carelessness of teammates or opponents.

If you do not find that there is \$5.00 worth of hazard in the list given above, then, of course, you do not need protection. If you believe that any of these hazards will likely exist at some time during the season, then . . . "better be safe than sorry."

CODE OF ETHICS FOR COACHES

The October Athlete carried a code of ethics for principals. In order that no preference may be shown we are drawing on the Handbook of the New York State Public High School Athletic Association for their Code of Ethics for Coaches.

It is the Duty of the Coach—

1. To set up the proper ideals of sportsmanship and ethical conduct of the games from the point of view of the coaches, players, officials and spectators.
2. To eliminate all procedures which tend to distract from the best interests of the games, such as not starting the game on time, players haggling with officials, etc.
3. To stress the values derived from playing the game fairly.
4. To secure courteous treatment of the visiting team and the officials by the spectators.
5. To establish a happy relationship between the visiting coach and himself and the visiting players and his own players.
6. To cooperate with the principal in securing competent officials whose integrity is unquestioned.
7. To see that his players are thoroughly taught the rules governing the sports in which they are taking part.
8. To abide by the theory that "learning by doing" is an accepted educational maxim, and that it is, therefore, good educational practice for each coach to instruct the members of his team to use their own brains and strategy and not to depend upon him at crucial moments.
9. To bear in mind that the purpose of athletic contests is to promote the physical, mental, moral, social and emotional well-being of the individual players.
10. To bear in mind that participation in athletics is the right and privilege of the entire student body and, therefore, intra-mural activities should be provided.

LIFE IS TOO SHORT

By Bernard A. Pitman

Life is too short to hold the grudge against one
Who may have been repentant all these years;
Too short for malice, silent or outspoken,
That brings thy brother to the fount of tears.

Let us forgive, as we would hope to be forgiven,
Let us remember trivial things as nought;
Let not these clumsy hands break quivering heart-strings—
Life is too short.

* * * *

If what you did yesterday still looks big to you,
you surely haven't done much today.

* * * *

You can work yourself into a better job, and you
can talk yourself out of a good job.

From the Secretary's Office

The following schools have joined the association since the publication of the October issue of the magazine. The list was compiled and sent to the printer on November 4th. A supplementary list of members joining in November will appear in the December issue of the magazine. Schools joining in November may present their certificates as evidence of membership if they engage in athletic contests before the December supplementary list appears.

Anton (Madisonville)	Dixon Dublin	Louisa Meador
Artemus	East Bernstadt	Morgan County (West Liberty)
Aurora (R. 5, Benton)	Estill County (Irvine)	Mt. Victory (Trammel)
Austin-Tracy (Austin)	Flaherty (Vine Grove)	Murray Training (Murray)
Auxier	Flat Creek (Creekville)	New Concord
Bald Knob (R. 4, Frank't)	Florence	Newtown (R. 1, Georgetown)
Beech Grove	Fountain Run	Oakland
Benton	Frances (Fredonia)	Oddville (R. 3, Cynthiana)
Bethany (Owenton)	Frenchburg	Orangeburg (R. 3, Maysville)
Betsy Layne	Friendship (R. 1, Cobb)	Oxford (R. 2, Georgetown)
Birmingham	Fulgham (R. 1, Clinton)	Paint Lick
Boyd County (R. 1, Ashland)	Greenup	Petroleum
Brownsville	Haldeman	Phelps
Bush (Lida)	Hardburly	Reidland (R. 4, Paducah)
Camargo (R. 2, Mt. Sterling)	Hardeman (R. 6, Mayfield)	St. Jerome (Fancy Farm)
Campton	Hazel Green Ac. (Hazel Green)	Salem
Carrsville	Heath (R., Paducah)	Sanders
Casey County (Liberty)	Hebron	Seabee
Center	Hickman	Silver Grove
Centertown	Hughes Kirkpat- rick (Browder)	Simpsonville
Central	Jackson County (McKee)	Symsonia (R. 1, Elva)
Chalybeate (R. 2, Smith's Grove)	Kings Mountain	Tyner
Cold Spring	Lacy (R. 7, Hopkinsville)	Uniontown
College High (Bowl'g Green)	Lewisburg (R. 3, Maysv'e)	Utica
Crofton	Lewisport	Vicco
Cropper	Liberty (Prospect)	Vine Grove
Cumberland (Praise)		Water Valley
Deming (Mt. Olivet)		Wayland
		White Plains

REGISTERED BASKETBALL OFFICIALS of the K. H. S. A. A. - 1940-41

Allen, H. Edwin, Somerset.
Allen, Stanley, Hawesville.
Alexander, Noel, Holland.
Arnzen, Stanley, 52 Sixteenth Street, Newport.
Bacon, J. R., 223 Knox, Barbourville.
Baker, W. M., W. K. T. C., Bowling Green.
Bathiany, Richard E., 119 Center Street, Southgate.
Beeler, Hugh H., Calhoun.
Beiersdorfer, Jim, R. 14, Box 244A, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Benson, Charles, Burlington.
Berry, James, White Plains.
Betts, Gordon, Millersburg.
Bauer, William, 122 Elmarsh Avenue, Cynthiana.
Blackburn, Marc, Fredonia.
Blair, William C., Chavies.

Blalock, Jimmie, 1607 Hamilton Street, Murray.
Boswell, W. E., Pine Street, Cynthiana.
Bottom, O. G., Russell Springs.
Bourn, Dick, 320 Covert Run Pike, Bellevue.
Branham, Frank, Prestonsburg.
Brasher, Carl E., Mexico.
Brasher, Elzie, Route 4, Fredonia.
Braun, Robert, 427 Sixth Avenue, Dayton.
Brown, E. B., Jr., Mortons Gap.
Brown, Maurice, Cropper.
Brown, Robert, Bloomfield.
Bryant, L. C., Stamping Ground.
Buchanan, H. W., Prestonsburg.
Bumgardner, Bert, Campton.
Bush, J. B., 112 Crescent Avenue, Erlanger.
Cain, K. Woodrow, Vine Grove.
Calhoun, Woodrow W., Phelps.
Carroll, Jack, West Paducah.
Carroll, Willard, Route 2, Paducah.
Carter, Robert F., Stanford.
Caudill, Delmas, Garrett.
Chandler, Escom, Paintsville.
Chapman, H. W., Beaver Dam.
Choate, Wendell, Hickman.
Chumbler, W. W., Brewers.
Clarkson, Louis, New Castle.
Clark, Buford, Barbourville.
Clift, Charlie, 1403 W. Main, Murray.
Coburn, Forrest, Garrett.
Cockrel, Sam, Joppa, Illinois.
Colbert, Fred Terrell, Route 2, Wingo.
Combs, Walter H., 409 Oakhurst, Hazard.
Cook, L. P., Crofton.
Cook, J. Clifton, Box 91, LaFayette.
Cooper, Isador, Providence.
Cosby, H. P., Gamaliel.
Covington, Pat, N. 14th Street, Murray.
Criswell, John Warren, Jewell Street, Wilmore.
Crum, Palmer, Betsy Lane.
Crutcher, Ernest J., Box 154, Burlington.
Cunningham, Jacob H., 601 A Blue Grass Park Dr.,
Lexington.
Davenport, Willis, Warfield.
Davidson, George, Annville.
DeMoisey, John, Ky. House of Reform, Greendale.
DeVan, Orrin E., 239 Ludford, Ludlow.
Devine, George, Jr., CCC Co. 3554, Owensboro.
Deweese, James B., Sedalia.
Dickerson, Billie M., Salt Lick.
Dillingham, Roy E., Mortons Gap.
Dosssett, Norman, Sacramento.
Duncan, Smith, Bardwell.
Dunigan, Robert L., McKee.
Ellis, Charles, 314 Graves, Erlanger.
Emmerich, Charles "Gus", 617 Benham, Dayton.
Ernst, Ray C., Hebron.
Everson, George E., 233 Glendora Avenue, Louisville.
Everette, George, Wickliffe.
Ewing, Roscoe L., Morgan.
Farrell, Monne, 1356 So. Ft. Thomas Ave., Ft. Thomas.
Faulkner, Hood, Frenchburg.
Forsythe, Robert, W.K.T.C., Box 266, Bowling Green.
Fultz, Charles L., 311 N. Main Street, Elizabethtown.
Gardner, Daniel H., CCC Co. 1540, Henderson.
Garrett, John W., Route 2, Frankfort.
Garrison, Garland, Auburn.
Garrison, Edward W., 316 13th Street, Bowling Green.
Garth, Russell, 2025 Baringer Avenue, Louisville.
Gaskins, Harold, 533 E. Fourth Street, Newport.
Gish, Delmas, 107 W. Fourth Street, Central City.
Gore, Randolph, Paducah.
Gover, L. Ed., 836 Tremont Avenue, Lexington.
Green, H. Tom, 612 Jackson Street, Georgetown.
Griffith, Rudolph, Martin.

- Hacker, Henry, Jenkins.
 Hall, Robert P., Benton.
 Hall, Thomas Kenten, Beattyville.
 Hamm, Marlon G., Somerset.
 Hampton, Kelley, Beattyville.
 Harlow, Allan, McAfee.
 Harmon, Aubrey, Dorton.
 Harris, Overton, Lancaster.
 Hatcher, Cassius, Pikeville.
 Haynes, W. H., 617 Second Street, Russellville.
 Head, Eimo, 254 Main Street, Irvine.
 Heldman, John, Jr., 1205 Bourbon Ave., Louisville.
 Henderson, Robert, Dublin.
 Hendon, C. B., Lowes.
 Henry, Maxwell, Frenchburg.
 Hensley, Omer, Oneida.
 Henson, Howard, Wingo.
 Hickey, Robert A., 573 Woodland, Lexington.
 Hieronymus, John D., St. Helens.
 High, Carlos, Fountain Run.
 Hinkebein, John Sherman, 1005 Richmond Road, Lexington.
 Hoover, Paul, Panola.
 House, Darrell, Carlisle.
 Howard, Joe M., Brooksville.
 Hubbard, Morris, Shady Grove.
 Jeffries, Irvine, 120 N. 41st Street, Louisville.
 Jennings, Denzil, Kuttawa.
 Johns, Charles Wilson, Winchester.
 Johnson, Irvin, Wheatcroft.
 Johnson, James H., Murray.
 Johnson, Ralph A., 408 Fourth Street, Pikeville.
 Johnson, Willard S., Carr Creek.
 Jones, Jas. H., Trenton.
 Kibbey, Jack, Grayson.
 Kidd, Robert, 107 Monticello Street, Somerset.
 King, Samuel, 830 Walnut Street, Dayton.
 Kriener, Harlan, Parksville.
 Lamb, C. G., 1839 Holman, Covington.
 Lantrip, Al., Nortonville.
 Laster, Preston, 334 Rigg Street, Falmouth.
 Lawrence, Frank J., College Heights, Bowling Green.
 Lawson, Burnice, Canmer.
 Leach, Sergius W., 262 Broadway, Nicholasville.
 Lewis, Herb, 208 E. Washington, Glasgow.
 Litchfield, Louis, 607 Hopkinsville, Princeton.
 Long, Marvin, 926 W. Seventh Street, Hopkinsville.
 Looney, Dick, Virgie.
 Lorentzson, Andrew M., 402 Park Avenue, Irvine.
 Lowery, Franklin, Albany.
 Lowmiller, Kenneth, Sonora.
 Lowrey, Melvin, Route 4, Glasgow.
 Lyon, Walter, Crockett.
 McAtee, Oreville, 320 Park Avenue, Newport.
 McBrayer, Sherman, Worthington.
 McConnell, G. W., Greentree Manor, Louisville.
 McDonough, Thos. E., Richmond.
 McEuen, James B., Sacramento.
 McGown, John Stanley, Bloomfield.
 McKinney, Garland, Greensburg.
 McMullin, E. E., Leitchfield.
 McNabb, Edgar, Bellevue High School, Bellevue.
 Mahan, Boyd W., Dixie Heights H. S., Covington.
 Manrough, Ray, Austin.
 Mantle, E. B., 323 St. Ann Street, Owensboro.
 Markham, J. Paul, Box 271, Russellville.
 Martin, Ray, Stanton.
 Massey, Robert, Bernice.
 Mason, James E., 314 E. North Street, Mayfield.
 Meade, Foster, McDowell.
 Miller, Robert O., Hazel.
 Miracle, Andy, Jenkins.
 Mitchell, George E., Clay.
 Moore, Alfred H., 1554 State Street, Bowling Green.
 Moore, Robert L., Box 300, Carrollton.
 Moreman, Lucian Y., Valley Station.
 Morgan, N. L., Albany.
 Moulton, L. B., Warsaw.
 Mullins, Arthur, Hellier.
 Mullins, Ben, Dorton.
 Murphy, Mike, Kings Mountain.
 Mussman, Ralph, Jr., 208 E. Third Street, Newport.
 Nailling, W. A., 602 E. Main Street, Union City.
 Neal, Eugene, 215 Lexington Avenue, Georgetown.
 Neal, Gene, 3402 Harvey Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Newby, Paul H., Burkesville.
 Newton, Reason G., Lebanon Junction.
 Norris, C. E. Morehead.
 O'Dell, Dorse, Calvert City.
 Osborne, Paul, Rineyville.
 Osborne, W. L., Jr., Rineyville.
 Owens, C. B., Brodhead.
 Parker, Robert, California.
 Parrott, William E., Mackville.
 Patterson, G. Rowland, Box 532, Russell.
 Phillips, Bob, Wickliffe.
 Phillips, Dick, Main Street, Vine Grove.
 Phillips, Red, Liberty.
 Philpot, Ford R., Mt. Vernon.
 Potter, Lexie, Whitesburg.
 Power, Ab, Brooksville.
 Pratt, John, Prestonsburg.
 Purcell, George Robert, Short Creek.
 Raybould, William, Stanton.
 Redmond, Simon, Vine Grove.
 Reece, Alfred M., Transylvania College, Lexington.
 Reed, Russell, Route 6, Mayfield.
 Reid, Cecil, 713 S. Ninth Street, Mayfield.
 Reynolds, Don R., Tyner.
 Reynolds, Harold D., Owingsville.
 Rice, D. R., 2382 Grinstead Drive, Louisville.
 Rogers, James N., 724 Scott Avenue, Pikeville.
 Rubarts, Leland, Dunnville.
 Salato, James C., 313 Village, College Heights, Bowling Green.
 Sams, Roscoe, Hector.
 Schieman, Leo A., 449 So. Fourth Street, Louisville.
 Schmidt, Gilbert, 1424 Scott Street, Covington.
 Schmitt, Karl, 680 South 38th Street, Louisville.
 Scott, Joe, Scott Avenue, Pikeville.
 Seltsam, Albert, Parksville.
 Settle, Evan, 711 Main Street, Shelbyville.
 Silverman, Joe, 924 13th Street, Huntington, W. Va.
 Spalding, Carl, 1435 W. Fifth Street, Owensboro.
 Speight, E. E., 300 Fourth Street, Fulton.
 Stallins, Clifton, Princeton.
 Stamper, Everett, Hazel Green.
 Stengell, Jack, Russellville.
 Stevens, R. H., Beaver Dam.
 Stith, Robert B., 3520 Lentz Avenue, Louisville.
 Stout, H. R., Worthville.
 Tehan, Dan, 1437 California Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Thomas, Ernest A., 393 Fifth Street, Paintsville.
 Thompson, Jack, Perryville.
 Tilley, Edmond A., 219 E. Third Street, Madison, Ind.
 Trimble, Vensil A., Williamsport.
 Trusty, William F., Jr., Greensburg.
 Tucker, Jack G., Butler.
 Tucker, W. C., Central City.
 Turner, J. J., Horse Branch.
 Utley, William O., Madisonville.
 Varney, Beverly, College Station, Morehead.
 Venn, Gilbert C., 6620 Merwin, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Vickers, John L., New Castle.
 Voshell, Leslie, Burlington.
 Wadlington, J. E., 119 Waller, Lexington.
 Walker, J. Earl, Paintsville.
 Walker, Paul, Bellwood Road, Anchorage.
 Walters, Bruce, Second Street, Pikeville.
 Walters, Jed, Calhoun.
 Ward, Edwin, 416 Main Street, Elizabethtown.
 Weatherford, Henry N., Clinton.
 Wellman, Earl, 1310 Emslow Blvd., Huntington, W. Va.
 Whitt, Raymond, Warfield.
 Wilhite, O. G., Monticello.
 Williams, Lewis P., Burkesville.

Wilson, Barney E., Kozy Kottage, Barboursville.
 Wilson, Glenn A., Corydon.
 Wilson, Morris, Crab Orchard.
 Woford, Ernest, Danville High School, Danville.
 Wood, James W., 1803 Hughes Avenue, Owensboro.
 Woosley, Alvan, Hardyville.
 Wray, M. L., Monticello.
 Wright, Harry, 305 E. 4th Street, Metropolis, Illinois.
 Wright, Leslie, 652 South 39th Street, Louisville.
 Young, W. B., 318 High Street, Elizabethtown.

— :: —

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST REGISTERED FOOTBALL OFFICIALS

Farrell, Monne, 1356 S. Ft. Thomas Ave., Ft. Thomas.
 Flippin, Eugene, 433 College Street, Somerset.
 Garrison, Edward, 316 13th Street, Bowling Green.
 Goforth, Jim, Alva.
 Hopkins, Richard, Portsmouth H. S., Portsmouth, O.
 Horton, John, Minerva.
 Kidd, Robert, Somerset.
 Moore, George E., Fulton.
 Schaufert, James K., 3435 Bevis Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Trathen, Carr, 419 W. Arch Street, Madisonville.
 Tucker, Ed, Somerset.
 Vickers, John L., New Castle.
 Woodall, V. C., Mayfield.

— :: —

FOOTBALL OFFICIALS

Who Have Received the

"APPROVED" and "CERTIFIED" RATINGS for 1940

Officials classified as "Approved" must have met the following requirements: (1) Have been registered for at least one year. (2) Have attended the regular K. H. S. A. A. Rules-Interpretation Meeting for the year for which approval is requested. (3) Have attained a grade of at least 80 percent on an examination in rules of play during the year for which approval is asked. (4) Have worked as an official in at least three football games and/or six basketball games during the previous year.

Officials classified as "Certified" must have met the following requirements: (1) Have been approved for at least one year. (2) Have attended the regular scheduled K. H. S. A. A. Rules-Interpretation Meeting during the year. (3) Have at least five years' experience in the sport in which certification is requested. (4) Have made a grade of at least 90 percent on an examination in the Rules of Play during the year for which certification is requested.

CERTIFIED OFFICIALS

Baker, George M.	Kraesig, Raymond
Bathiany, Richard	Miller, Reed S.
Heil, John H.	Rosenthal, G. L.
Koster, Fred Jr.	Thompson, A. W.

APPROVED OFFICIALS

Andrews, J. B.	Karsner, M. G.
Baker, W. M.	Kurachek, Pete
Blersch, George E.	Lanman, Irvin
Bruce, J. C.	McMullin, E. E.
Creasy, Fred	Powell, Lee F.
Deaver, John	Reece, Alfred M.
Frank, L. P.	Schwarberg, Bill
Funkhouser, Gene	Sledd, T.
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A Short History of Basketball

(Contributed by the Sports Department of Keds)

ORIGIN OF BASKETBALL

Basketball is the only major sport that originated in America. All other outstanding games can be traced to a foreign source. The game was devised in 1891 by Dr. Naismith, who at that time was a director of physical education at Springfield College, Springfield, Mass. He wanted a winter sport that would mean as much to his students as football and baseball did during their respective seasons. Well, before the winter of 1891 ended, the good Doctor realized beyond the shadow of a doubt, that his new sport appealed to all who participated. Aside from the fact that it was tremendously enjoyable, basketball furnished athletic competition for practically every student in every school. It wasn't an uncommon sight to see from forty to fifty players representing each side. This, however, caused even the strongest and most secure gymnasium floors to weaken considerably, so it was soon deemed wise to limit the size of each team to a reasonable number.

THE FIRST GAME

For the first game, Dr. Naismith had the school janitor attach a peach basket at each end of a large hall, ten feet from the floor. He said to the eighteen plays, as a soccer ball was tossed to them, "The winning team will be the one scoring the most goals." Thus started one of America's most popular and enjoyable games, which is still in its embryonic stage and is destined to exceed the unbelievable heights it has already attained. During that very eventful contest, rules were few and far between. Running with the ball was not permitted. The person designated to umpire that particular game had to remove the ball from the baskets by climbing a step ladder. This went on for quite some time. With the game definitely established, sporting goods dealers began to realize that a new basket would improve the situation considerably, so A. G. Spalding & Bros. placed a brand new type of basket on the market which, when a dangling string was pulled, released the ball, a real time and energy saver for all officials.

BASKETBALL SPREADS TO FOREIGN LANDS

During basketball's first season, it branched to all corners of our country. There are many obvious reasons for its nation-wide acceptance. Courts were quickly and easily laid out both inside and out of doors. A small floor could be used as well as a large one, and many players could participate at the same time. (When each team was composed of forty to fifty players, two balls were generally used.) Basketball afforded an opportunity for exercise, complicated equipment wasn't necessary, and it was entirely recreative. Players were going in for this new sport purely because they enjoyed it, and injuries were reduced to a minimum because participants concentrated on the ball rather than on their opponents.

Before basketball was two years old, it spread to foreign lands where it was heartily welcomed by all sports-loving people. France played it. China learned the fine points of basketball from American missionary workers. Never before in the history of sports did a new game travel so quickly.

EARLY BASKETBALL RULES

Like all new games without a set of standard rules, complications soon set in. Most teams preferred nine members—some were definitely sold on the idea of having seven men teams. Basketball was so intriguing that it was wholeheartedly welcomed by athletic

enthusiasts throughout our country. So quickly did it spread that no one waited for detailed rules. Different regulations and rules were abided by in various sections of America. This, naturally, led to serious confusion when intersectional games were played. The problem was rather perplexing, so Dr. Naismith, in 1892, laid down a set of thirteen standard rules, which, with variations, are the basis of modern basketball. They were as follows:

BASKETBALL RULES, JANUARY 15, 1892

The goals are a couple of baskets or boxes about fifteen inches in diameter across the opening, and about fifteen inches deep. These are suspended, one at each end of the grounds, about ten feet from the floor. The object of the game is to put the ball into your opponent's goal. This may be done by throwing the ball from any part of the grounds, with one or both hands, under the following conditions and rules: The ball to be an ordinary Association football.

1. The ball may be thrown in any direction with one or both hands.
2. The ball may be batted in any direction with one or both hands. (Never with the fist.)
3. A player can not run with the ball. The player must throw it from the spot on which he catches it, allowance to be made for a man who catches the ball when running at a good speed if he tries to stop.
4. The ball must be held in or between the hands. The arms or body must not be used for holding it.
5. No shouldering, holding, pushing, tripping, or striking in any way the person of an opponent shall be allowed; the first infringement of this rule by any player shall count as a foul, the second shall disqualify him until the next goal is made, or, if there was intent to injure the person, for the whole of the game, no substitute allowed.
6. A foul is striking at the ball with the fist, violation of Rule 3, 4, and such as described in Rule 5.
7. If either side makes three consecutive fouls, it shall count a goal for the opponents (consecutive means without the opponents in the meantime making a foul).
8. A goal shall be made when the ball is thrown or batted from the grounds into the basket and stays there, providing those defending the goal do not touch or disturb the goal. If the ball rests on the edges and the opponent moves the basket, it shall count as a goal.
9. When the ball goes out of bounds, it shall be thrown into the field of play by the person first touching it. In case of a dispute, the umpire shall throw it straight into the field. The thrower-in is allowed five seconds. If he holds it longer, it shall go to the opponent. If any side persists in delaying the game, the umpire shall call a foul on that side.
10. The umpire shall be judge of the men and shall note the fouls and notify the referee when three consecutive fouls have been made. He shall have power to disqualify men according to Rule 5.
11. The referee shall be judge of the ball and shall decide when the ball is in play, in bounds, to which side it belongs, and shall keep time. He shall decide when a goal has been made, and keep account of the goals with any other duties that are usually performed by a referee.
12. The time shall be two fifteen minute halves, with five minutes rest between.
13. The side making the most goals in that time shall be declared the winner. In case of a draw, the game may, by agreement of the captains, be continued until another goal is made.

The number composing a team depends largely on the size of the floor space, but it may range from three on a side to forty. The fewer players down to three, the more scientific it may be made, but the

more players, the more fun. The men may be arranged according to the idea of the captain, but it has been found that a GOAL keeper, two GUARDS, three CENTER MEN, two WINGS, and a HOME man stationed in the above order from the goal, is the best.

It shall be the duty of the goal keeper and the two guards to prevent the opponents from scoring. The duty of the wing man and the home man is to put the ball into the opponents goal, and the center men shall feed the ball forward to the man who has the best opportunity, thus nine men make the best number for a team.

We would advise the director to keep a good firm grasp on the ruling for awhile at first.

Kentucky High School All-Star Football Game

By FRED HILL

University of Kentucky Publicity Department

Sponsored by the Oleika Temple of the Shriners Lodge, the third annual High School All-Star Game between the East and the West will be held in Lexington on Stoll Field, November 30th, for the benefit of the brace fund of the Lexington Unit, Crippled Children's Hospital.

Although this is the third meeting of squads from the eastern and western part of the state, neither section holds an edge in wins. In 1938 the contest ended in a 0 to 0 tie; last year both teams scored once, the count ending 7 to 7.

Except for one change, the players and coaches will be drawn from the same areas as they have been in the past. This year, Louisville Male High will throw its forces with the East, while its erstwhile compatriots, Manual and St. Xavier, will remain with the West.

Selection of coaches will be made by the coaches themselves, by vote. In charge of the West last season were Ralph McWright of Paducah, Doug Smith of Bowling Green, Ray Baer of Louisville Manual, and Hank Stovall of Louisville Male. Tutoring the Easterners were Bruce Daniels of Shelbyville, Rice Mountjoy of Danville, Walther Graebuck of Pikeville, and Edgar McNab of Bellevue.

As in previous years the players on the two teams must be seniors. They will be chosen by the Courier-Journal All-Star selection board.

Adolph Rupp, head basketball coach at the University of Kentucky, who is chairman of the contest, has announced that even more entertainment than ever will be planned for the visiting stars.

Every boy who comes to Lexington to take part in the game will receive a sweater and a 17-carat wrist watch. They will be touted by all the Lexington service clubs, will be taken on a tour of the Bluegrass stock farms, and will on Saturday night after the game be guests of honor at a Shriner's dance.

"Each boy," Mr. Rupp said, "will be insured for \$1000 from the time he leaves home till the time he returns. This will protect them against any possible injury."

"So far, however," he added, "we have never had a player seriously hurt."

Mr. Rupp, who can be reached in care of the University, will be glad to receive any suggestions for improvement in the handling of the Charity game. "Last year," he said, "we were able to give \$500 to the Crippled Children's Hospital from this game. We feel that we couldn't find a more worthwhile cause, and we would like, in every way possible, to make it even better this year."

National Federation Office Contribution

1940-1 BASKETBALL RULE COMMENTS

Students of the rules will find a considerable number of differences between the current code and that of last year. The changes are of two kinds: (1) Those designed to improve game conditions, and (2) Those designed to make a more logical and consistent code of rules. The first group of changes are the result of considerable study and experimentation during the past season. They should result in a more satisfactory type of play and may be regarded as major changes. The second group is part of the movement to gradually recodify the basketball rules. This recodification has been necessary because basketball has grown far beyond the original plans for the game. The first code was made up of a dozen statements. Since that time the game has developed, the tastes of players and spectators has changed and conditions in related industries and professions have changed. In order to keep the game up to date, the code of rules has been enlarged from time to time. This has resulted in growth by merely adding new provisions. Many of these provisions were not provided for in the original plans and did not fit the original arrangement. The best that could be done was to add the new provisions at the end of the code or to insert them in sections which gave them some semblance of logic. This was fairly satisfactory until game administration became something of a specialist's job and until Officials and Coaches began to take pride in consistency and logic in connection with game administration. This movement has grown with the development of a more efficient type of organization by the various state associations and by local groups of Coaches and Officials. Several years ago this influence resulted in the beginning of a gradual recodification of the rules. During the last few years nearly half of the rules have been entirely rewritten and some of the remaining ones need it. A considerable number of the slight changes of this year represent another step in this same direction. In the available space, comments can be made on only the major changes. The minor ones will receive attention at the state sponsored interpretation meetings.

MAJOR MODIFICATIONS

Smaller Backboards Legal. This change is probably as important as any that has been made in the last ten years. It appears to have as many advantages as were found in the four-foot end space and in the legalizing of the molded type basketball. The dimensions of the new backboard are given on page 47 of the rules book. All sharp corners and edges have been eliminated and the goal is attached to the bottom of the board. Only boards with plane surface are legal. If boards with a convex surface are desired, they may be used only by mutual consent of the two teams. If modified boards are used, they must be of the size and shape indicated in the rules. If such boards are provided by any home team, the visiting team has no legal right to object to their use. Conversely, if a school chooses to use the rectangular type of board, it can not legally be protested. Baskets have been designed to fit the new type board. The best of these are an improvement over the old type. Some baskets are attached to the front of the board with a flange which is not flush with the face. This is permissible, provided the size of the flange is such that the ball can not touch it. Some baskets may have the attaching flange convex instead of flat. There is nothing in the rules to prohibit such a flange.

5-3. Changes have been made in the rule which prescribes when a substitution may be made. The new rule also definitely indicates the proper action on the

part of the Scorers. Note the distinction between "is dead" and "becomes dead." This change makes Rule 5-3 in harmony with the revised 7-7.

The term "field goal" is now used instead of "goal." This change permits a substitution following a free throw. It can not be made in the interval following a field goal unless some other occurrences results in stopping the watch. The rights of a team following a field goal can be kept in mind by noting that a charged time-out is one which is charged to a Captain. This can result when a player asks for such a time-out or it can result when an Official stops the game for the benefit of an injured player and that injured player is not ready to continue immediately and is not removed from the game within one minute. In such a situation, it is customary to charge a time-out to the injured player's team until such time as it is determined whether the player will be removed within the time limit. If he is removed and there is no substitution during that time, the time-out is cancelled. However, if there has been a substitution during the interval and the player is then removed, the time-out should be charged to the team which has made the substitution. Questions will arise as to the rights of substitution during an Official's time-out. If an Official should stop the watch in order to untangle the net or in order to confer with the Scorer, a substitute may ask to be sent in at the expense of a charged time-out.

The questions and answers following this section have been changed to be in harmony with the trend toward setting definite times for the beginning and ending of certain acts. **The substitute becomes a player as soon as he reports to an Official.** If the Official discovers that he is entering the game illegally or has not yet reported to the Scorers, a technical foul has been committed. Heretofore, the Official had authority to refuse the substitution and to waive the penalty. Responsibility is now placed on the Coach and substitute rather than on the Official.

The practice of lining up players for identification is further discouraged by a slight change in wording of the last question and answer. The line-up may be ordered only when requested by one of the Captains and only when three or more substitutes from the same team enter at the same time.

7-2. The habit of being out of bounds while the ball is in play was discouraged several years ago by adopting a rule which makes it a technical foul for a player to be out of bounds in order to set up a play. **The reworded rule of this year further discourages the practice. A player may now be penalized in certain situations if he is on or outside a boundary line even though it is not for the purpose of setting up a play.** The penalty results if he is touched by the ball when it is not in possession of an opponent. The ball is awarded out of bounds to his opponent. The player who is out of bounds in such a situation is assumed to have caused the ball to be out.

Question: Does this apply when the ball is deliberately thrown at a player who is standing on or outside a boundary line?

Ruling: Yes. There might be some claim that this leads to an undue advantage to the passer, but the rule is based on the theory that the player should stay inside the boundary lines under practically all circumstances.

Rule 7. A major portion of this rule has been rewritten or rearranged. The most notable change is in Section 7. The first clause now reads: "The ball becomes dead" instead of "The ball is dead." The old wording was not consistent with the various items in

the section. Here is an illustration: If the ball is dead while a free throw is being made, it would result in a goal being scored while the ball is dead. It would also affect the situation where a foul or violation might occur while the ball is in the air on a free throw. **The general rule relative to a contact foul or a violation is to the effect that such infraction is disregarded if it occurs while the ball is dead unless the infraction is flagrant.** If this general rule were made to apply to the various violations and fouls which occur while the ball is in the air on a free throw, it would conflict with many other sections.

The last paragraph is a needed addition. Heretofore, there was no way of knowing exactly when the ball goes into play after being dead. This affects various sections of the rules. In one case **the ball goes into play at the time it is "placed at the disposal of a free thrower."** This has a bearing on the right of the Scorer to blow his horn for a substitution. Rule 6-11 gives the Scorer the right to blow his horn when the ball is dead. In this case the ball is not dead and consequently the Scorer has no authority to stop the play except in certain specified unusual situations.

The same thing applies to the waiving of a free throw. **The right to waive a given free throw does not exist after the ball has been placed at the disposal of the thrower.**

In the case of a multiple throw, it is essential that the Official actually take possession of the ball and then place it at the disposal of the thrower before each throw. This gives the offended Captain a chance to waive the second free throw and allow either team to substitute while the ball is still dead.

8-1. The automatic rest period in the middle of the second and fourth quarter is now mandatory under certain conditions. Last year it was used only when there was mutual agreement. **This year it is used unless there is mutual agreement otherwise.** Such a rest period is declared only in case there has not been a charged time-out during the first four minutes of play. When the rest period is declared, it is taken the first time the ball is dead after four minutes. The Scorer's horn should be sufficient for a signal and the gun should not be sounded. The period is two minutes in length.

The automatic rest period is not declared in case a time-out has been declared and an injured player removed from the floor within one minute. This situation is included under the term "charged time-out" because in this case the time-out is considered charged until such time as it may later be cancelled by the removal of the injured player.

9-3. The first overtime period of a game played in quarters will now always be three minutes. Last year the sudden death method of ending tie games was prescribed for the first extra period. This sudden death is now postponed until after the first extra period. The rules which now apply to the first extra period are the same as those which apply to the second half of a game. **The rules which now apply to the extra periods after the first are the same as those which formerly applied to the first.** A team which is one point in the lead at the end of any extra period is always the winner. After the first extra period, the first team to score two points will be immediately declared the winner. One of these points may be made in the second extra period and the other in the third extra period and this applies even though the second extra period may have ended in a tie score.

10-1. The Official must now actually take possession of the ball when it is to be awarded to a player out of bounds. After actually having had the ball in his possession, he must hand it to the proper player. It is not sufficient for the Official to merely touch the ball. This is not meant to provide time for the defensive team to recover proper position. The Official

will be expected to execute these movements as rapidly as possible.

13-1. This section now contains some provisions that were scattered through the code last year. The only change is in connection with the rights of a player to occupy the lane alley which extends to the end line. Last year there were different interpretations relative to this matter. Some states permitted the extra player in the four-foot alley between the backboard and the end line. This year **the player who occupies the first alley in front of the backboard is entitled to the entire seven feet of space.** This does not prevent another player from occupying the four-foot end space, provided he is several feet away from the lane line.

13-2. When a player is disqualified after having been fouled by an opponent, **the disqualified player will be removed immediately and the free throw for the foul must be attempted by his substitute.** This is based on the assumption that if there is an infraction which justifies disqualification, the player deserves immediate banishment. There might be some question about the justice in this in the case where the disqualification results from a fourth personal foul. However, the chance of such a player having the right to a free throw is remote.

Play: A1 has been awarded a free throw. After the ball has been placed at his disposal, it is discovered that he is illegally in the game.

Ruling: The Scorer or the Official has authority to signal immediately and to remove the player. The substitute must attempt the free throw.

14-2. The sections of Rule 14 have been rearranged and Section 2 now contains the provision of both 14-2 and 14-7 of last year. This results in simplification and in the elimination of several discrepancies. Last year the out of bounds was designated for only part of the violations. Most Officials assumed authority to stretch the penalty to cover the others. This year's code gives proper coverage. The rule results in at least two slight differences in ruling. **If a free thrower attempts a single throw for technical foul and steps over the line too soon, the violation is disregarded in cases where the free throw is unsuccessful.** Following a technical foul, the ball always goes to the free thrower's team out of bounds at mid-court. The new rule also eliminates one possibility of a multiple violation which existed last year.

Illustration: A free throw is short and misses the ring and the free thrower steps over the line before or after the ball has missed the ring. Last year this might have been termed a multiple violation. Under the new rule, it is clear that only one violation has occurred.

15-12. The Official is not always obligated to award two free throws when a player in the act of throwing for goal is fouled in the rear. **The new rule provides for only one throw for minor fouls of this character by inserting the clause "or is fouled in the rear by an opponent who does not have a reasonable chance to reach the ball without personal contact."** This change in wording is merely an attempt to bring the rule into harmony with what was found to be good practice last year. The rule still provides two free throws for any foul in the rear of a player in the act of throwing, provided there is any semblance of its being deliberate or a wild movement by a defensive player who has permitted his opponent to gain a good throwing position. Last year Officials merely failed to see certain fouls in the rear when the player was making every effort to play the ball and when he had a reasonable chance to reach the ball but caused contact when the thrower changed his body movement in such a way as to place the defensive player behind him. **The rule applies to a thrower who is facing away from his basket as well as to one who is**

facing his basket. However, in the former situation, a foul in the rear will seldom occur because the thrower nearly always throws with a body twist which brings him to a position where he is partially facing his opponent.

The new rule does not provide for the number of free throws to each team when there is a double foul. **No change in this respect is intended.** Last year's statement was incomplete and the rules were inconsistent in making this provision for a player fouled in the act of throwing and omitting any coverage for a double foul which involves other multiple throw infractions. The matter is now covered by interpretations which appear in the basketball play situations book (See Plays 308, 309 and 310).

MINOR CHANGES

In addition to the listed changes there are a considerable number of minor changes in wording or arrangement designed to eliminate past inconsistencies or to bring certain sections of the code into harmony. These minor changes represent another progressive step in the gradual recodification of the rules.

FOOTBALL DELIBERATION AND EXPERIMENTATION

It would be a "defeatist" philosophy if we were to assume that the game of football is now static and is incapable of improvement. The improvements in interscholastic football of the last several years has shown the fallacy of such a philosophy. A dozen illustrations might be cited. A few are probably sufficient. Consider a few questions relative to the opposition which has been voiced at various times when improvements have been made. Where are those who ridiculed the rule which makes the wearing of head-gear compulsory? **Where are those who strenuously opposed the fifteen-yard side zone?** Where are those who claimed that the game would be ruined by permitting a forward pass from anywhere behind the line? **Where are those who claimed that the only proper defense for forward passing was to put the "fear of God" into the passer by knocking him down every time the ball was passed, even after the ball had left his hand?** Where are those who claimed that the rugged nature of the game would be destroyed if the rules insisted that there is no necessity for wrestling the runner to the ground after the signal has indicated that forward progress has stopped? **Where are those who thought the game would be ruined when it was prescribed that no penalty may be more than half the distance to the goal line?** Where are those who thought chaos would result when enforcement for a foul committed during a loose ball was placed at the previous spot? **Where are those who expressed great fear that the whole football philosophy would be upset when a backfield man was given the liberty to hand the ball forward so that a teammate might cut in front to take the ball?** Where are those who insisted that the fundamentals of the game required that the touching of a pass by an ineligible be considered an infraction entirely apart from other forms of interference?

The answers to all these questions are obvious. The fears have proved to be groundless. The opposition has dissolved into thin air. Interscholastic football is still a rugged sport. It has become constantly more interesting to both players and spectators and it is generally conceded that the training programs which have been adopted in the various states have greatly increased in efficiency because of the attention which has been centered on improvements through the activities of the interscholastic groups which have assisted in making up the interscholastic code of rules. **The studies which have been made during each suc-**

cessive season definitely prove that the modifications in the interests of creating a more logical code and in the interests of creating a more attractive game have met with the approval of high school football men in all sections of the country. The interscholastic committee has batted almost one thousand percent in the modifications which they have authorized. The reason is to be found in the fact that no modifications are made until the matter has been studied from every angle and until experimental work sponsored by the state and national high school organizations has proved that there are advantages in the proposed modifications.

FOOTBALL TRENDS

During the current season studies are being made of several other proposals for improving the game. Some of these proposals are considered with the thought that the code of rules will be improved. Others are being considered with the thought that they offer slight new attractive possibilities for the alert and progressive coach or player. Still others are being considered because they give promise of further reducing injury hazards. Here are some questions that are being raised.

Gill slits, Tonsils and Touchbacks:

1. Are some of the present touchbacks merely a holdover from other days when game conditions were considerably different from those which now exist? As an illustration, why is an incompleteness in an end zone considered different from an incompleteness in the scrimmage zone? Likewise, why is interference by Team A in an end zone considered different from similar interference in the scrimmage zone? **It may be that rules relative to these matters are a holdover from the time when the end zone was considered as out of bounds.** The rule was put in the book at a time when the goal posts were on the goal line and the end zone was, to all intents and purposes, out of bounds. It was not even called a part of the field of play. As a matter of fact, one of the football codes still labels only the area between the goal lines as the "field of play." In modern football, with the goal posts back on the end line, the end zones have become a part of the field of play and there is considerable action in this end area. **The interscholastic code treats the end zone as part of the field of play.** The area between the goal lines is termed the scrimmage zone. Serious consideration should be given to the question of whether a number of our present touchback rules should be brought into harmony with the modern philosophy which no longer treats the end zone as an out of bounds area.

There are circumstances which may have caused the prescribing of touchbacks in certain situations. These circumstances go back to the time when a considerable portion of the football fraternity were convinced that the game was being ruined by permitting a team to pass the ball. **When the pass was first authorized, every conceivable limitation was placed on it.** These limitations included the provision that whenever a pass became incomplete behind the goal line, it would result in the ball being awarded to B on the 20 yardline, i.e., a touchback. We have long since eliminated many of the absurd restrictions, which were designed to hamstring the forward pass. The first step was the elimination of such a touchback during the first three downs. Possibly it is time for the remaining one to go into the discard. There seems no good reason for not considering an incompleteness in the end zone on fourth down the same as an incompleteness on any other down. If a team is good enough to advance the ball to the opponent's 5 yardline and then chooses to attempt a forward pass on fourth down and the pass is incomplete, there seems no good logic in prescribing that the passing team be penalized 15 yards for attempting a legitimate play on fourth down.

A similar line of reasoning may apply to interference by Team A in the end zone. For a number of years such interference resulted in a touchback any time it occurred and some codes still retain this hold-over from the original pass restrictions. The interscholastic rules did away with part of these restrictions by prescribing that interference by Team A in the end zone on the first three downs shall be treated exactly the same as if the interference occurred anywhere else in the field of play. **It may be time for the last vestigial restriction to go the way of human gill slits, tonsils and appendix.** The matter is worth considering when the rules for 1941 are made up.

2. **Should the penalty for fouls, which occur in an end zone, be enforced from the goal line?** The answer to this question is closely related to the one above. At the present time certain fouls result in enforcement from somewhere in the end zone. If such a foul is one for which there is a 5-yard penalty a distance of a few inches may make a difference of almost 20 yards in the severity of the penalty. To be more specific, if the spot of enforcement is six yards behind the goal line and if the penalty for the foul is five yards, the ball will be left behind the goal line and in certain cases will result in a touchback. This means that the penalty is really 20 yards. On the other hand, if the spot of enforcement for the same foul should be only four yards behind the goal line, the ball would be placed in the one yardline. Distance behind the goal line is negative distance as far as penalty enforcements are concerned and consequently the difference between the two penalties for the same foul turns out to be 19 yards.

A number of years ago the interscholastic code makers recognized the inequity in this situation and corrected it by prescribing that in such situations the penalty should always be enforced from the goal line. The rule worked satisfactorily but at about this time a cooperative arrangement between the collegiate rules committee and the interscholastic rules committee was attempted. In order to eliminate some of the minor differences, the interscholastic committee went more than halfway and agreed to make certain changes merely in order to eliminate minor differences. The collegiate committee made a few similar ones but in the main their representative was voted down by his committee when it met at a later date and consequently many of the promised modifications went the way of some of the 1936 political promises. It is doubtful whether there remains any good reason for not adopting the goal line enforcement idea which was satisfactorily used for one year.

3. **Another spot in the rules that deserves careful consideration is that which now prescribes a penalty if a second forward pass from behind the line is attempted.** During the last several years, experimental work has been done with the elimination of this restriction. The data indicate that the game would not be radically changed by removal of the limitation. At the last annual meeting of the interscholastic football rules committee, it was voted to remove the restriction. For various reasons connected with several states which have only recently adopted the interscholastic rules and connected with the number of other important changes which were made last year, it was later decided to postpone definite action on this particular matter until 1941. The proposal will again be brought before the national committee.

As the matter stands at the present time, this is a sort of hybrid situation. It crops up in a number of sections of the rules. It is the only illegal pass that can occur behind the line. Because of its existence, it is necessary to insert qualifications in many other statements in the section of the rules which deal with passes. Whenever a general statement is made, it is necessary to designate whether the statement

refers to passes from behind the line or beyond the line. Most of these would be eliminated if the one infraction which rarely occurs, were eliminated. It has been the experience of code makers that when a hybrid situation of this kind consistently crops up as an exception to general statements, in a high percentage of the cases the provision has no business in the game. That may be the case with the prohibition against a second forward pass from behind the line.

Recent rule changes which prevent the ineligible players from advancing beyond the line have taken away any great advantage there might be in permitting a second forward pass from behind the line. **The forward pass which is completed behind the line might be treated the same as the rules now treat a pass which is handed forward behind the line or, if this is not satisfactory, a forward pass which ends behind the line might still be considered a forward pass but it would not be considered a foul if a second pass should then be thrown.** Where this has been tried, the fears which have been voiced have proven to be groundless. The right to throw a second pass from behind the line does not appear to give the offensive team enough of an added advantage to disorganize the defense. It does make possible a few added interesting plays and might lead to slightly more ball handling behind the line.

4. **Should players be penalized for going out of bounds for the purpose of setting up a play?** The present rules have scattered provisions which prescribe a penalty for certain specified cases where a player goes out of bounds. One of these is the case where an eligible pass receiver runs out of bounds and then comes back in the field of play. This is a sort of hybrid situation because he is penalized for the act only in case he then touches the ball. No penalty is prescribed for his being beyond the line of scrimmage while he is ineligible. Because of this hybrid nature of the infraction, a number of unnecessary statements must always be added to pass rules. Another situation where a player is penalized is that where he is out of bounds at the time the ball is snapped or free-kicked.

There is still another set of situations which have a bearing on this question. That is where a player runs out of bounds during a kick or while there is a runner. If it is during a kick, the player is penalized if he touches the ball. Otherwise, there is no penalty. If he is out of bounds while there is a runner, there is no penalty under any circumstances. Some players take advantage of this. As far as the rules are concerned, a player might go off the field and run parallel with the sideline in order to avoid all his blockers and then come back in to tackle the runner or, in case he is one of the offensive team, to take a backward pass from the runner and advance.

These conditions seem to indicate that there is little logic behind the restrictions on going out of bounds. It may be that a simple flat rule would take care of the matter and would make it unnecessary to scatter different rulings through various sections of the code. This penalty might be 15 yards and the spot of enforcement could be dependent on whether it occurred during a loose ball play or during a running play.

There might be some claim that the phrase "to set up a play" would lead to too much uncertainty. This has not been the case in basketball where such a rule has been in force for the last several years. No difficulty is experienced in those cases where a player is merely accidentally bumped out of bounds. The whole trend in both basketball and football is to go on the assumption that the game is meant to be played inbounds and that players should stay within the court or field or else run the risk of penalty.

National Federation Interscholastic Football Questionnaire for 1941

This questionnaire is sent annually to representative football men in order that their views may be presented at the various state meetings and at the annual meeting of the National Committee. The Committee will be grateful if you will check these answers, make comments, and return the questionnaire promptly to RICE MOUNTJOY, Danville, Kentucky. He will use these for local study and then send them to the National Federation, 7 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. (Must reach national office before December 16.)

Part I. CHECK-UP ON PRESENT 1940 RULES

1. A second eligible player may complete a pass after it has been touched by a first eligible. Is this rule satisfactory? Yes..... No.....
2. When a shift is illegal, ball remains dead, i.e., penalty can not be declined. Is this rule satisfactory? Yes..... No.....
3. The spot of enforcement for fouls is influenced by whether the foul is during a "running play." Is this rule satisfactory? Yes..... No.....
4. Three minutes are provided before second half for warm-up. Is this rule satisfactory? Yes..... No.....
5. The touching of a pass by ineligible is merely one form of interference and penalty is enforced accordingly. Is this rule satisfactory? Yes..... No.....
6. The six-man modifications are in the body of the rules in sections which are affected. Do you favor this plan? Yes..... No..... Did you coach or officiate six-man during the 1940 season? Yes..... No.....

Part II. NEEDED DATA

1. Number high school games you observed this season..... For these list **number times**:
 a. Fair catch was made?..... Second eligible player touched pass?..... Eligible player became ineligible through going out of bounds?..... Forward pass was thrown from less than 5 yards behind line?..... Forward pass was thrown from beyond line?.....
 b. Try-for-point after touchdown was attempted?..... Of these, how many were by kick?..... by pass?..... by run?.....
2. Did you experiment with 1940 molded football? Yes..... No..... Results:.....
3. Number players observed using wire cage to protect eyes, nose or teeth?..... Did you observe any injury caused by these? Yes..... No..... Comments on reverse side.
 Number broken or defective cleats discovered during or prior to game?.....

Part III. POSSIBLE CHANGES FOR 1941 RULES

NOTE: Inclusion of these suggestions does not mean that the committee is recommending all of them. See reverse side for comments of the group submitting each proposal.

1. For any foul which now has spot of enforcement behind the goal line, enforce from the goal line. Yes..... No.....
2. For an incompleteness or pass interference by A in B's end zone during 4th down: (check only one)
 a. Make penalty the same as during any other down. Yes.....
 b. Allow B the option of a touchback or loss of down and 15 from the previous spot. Yes.....
 c. Retain present rule. Yes.....
3. Remove the rule exceptions which now permit a team: (a) to place ball anywhere behind (instead of on) the free-kick line during a free-kick. Yes..... No..... (b) to snap ball from anywhere directly behind (instead of at) the spot of a fair-catch. Yes..... No.....
4. Modify present restrictions on forward pass which ends behind the line of scrimmage by:
 a. Eliminate interference rules during such a pass. Yes..... No.....
 b. Remove penalty for throwing second pass if thrown from behind line. Yes..... No.....
 c. Make penalty for second pass from behind line 5 yards and loss of down (same as for other illegal passes). Yes..... No.....
- d. Treat such a pass the same as rules now treat a handed pass. Yes..... No.....
5. When a foul occurs during a play in which the opponent scores a touchdown, enforce penalty on the next kick-off. Yes..... No.....
6. For backfield man in motion prescribe that ball remains dead (same as for illegal shift). Yes..... No.....
7. Make flat rule which will provide penalty for player going out of bounds to set up a play (such as coming back in to touch a pass or kick or to block or tackle or recover the ball). Yes..... No.....
8. Remove limitation on number of times a player may re-enter the game (entry to be when time is out). Yes..... No.....
9. After each touchdown, permit team scored upon the privilege given the winner of the pre-game toss. Yes..... No.....
10. Require players of kicking team to remain 5 yards away from where kick comes down (touches ground or a receiver). Yes..... No.....

This questionnaire checked by

State.....

Location.....

Fill out and Mail to J. R. MOUNTJOY, Danville High School, Danville, Ky.

Reasons for Each 1941 Proposal

(Advanced by the Group Submitting It)

NOTE: Numbers refer to possible changes listed on the front of this sheet.

1. If a 5 yard penalty is enforced from 6 yards behind the goal line, it may result in a touchback (20 yard penalty) but if it is 4+ yards behind goal line, it may place ball on the 1 footline. Proposed rule would be more equitable.
2. This touchback rule is probably a hold-over from days when the end zone was out of bounds behind the goal posts and also when every effort was made to hamstring the forward pass. If a team advances the ball to the opponent's 5 yardline and chooses to attempt a forward pass on 4th down, there is no good reason to assess a 15 yard penalty in addition to loss of down.
Also this would prevent the gaining of ground on an incompletion in cases where a team might be on the 50 and thro a long pass which is incomplete in the end zone.
3. Most of the original reasons for these exceptions disappeared when the side zone was introduced and the goal posts were moved to the end line. They ought to be removed in the interests of simplification.
4. This is another hold-over from the time every possible limitation was placed on the forward pass. Removal of the restriction would not greatly change the game because ineligible players are now held on the line of scrimmage and chances of completion behind the line are no greater than for a lateral. The change would eliminate some rule complications and would offer slight opportunity for an inventive coach or quarterback to execute a spectacular play.
5. This would eliminate another case where a foul goes without penalty.
Illustration: While A1 is advancing the ball, B1 clips A2 but a touchdown is scored. Under present rules A would decline the clipping penalty and keep the touchdown. Under the proposed rule, A would keep the touchdown and the clipping penalty would be enforced on the succeeding kick-off.
6. This act is similar to illegal shift and there seems no good reason for the penalties being different.
7. Under the present rules there is scattered coverage for certain cases where a player is out of bounds. During a pass an A player becomes ineligible if he goes out of bounds but this does not apply to B. Such an A player may be ahead of his line without penalty, but it is illegal if he touches the pass. However, he may legally catch a backward pass. A player out of bounds at the snap or free-kick commits a foul but the rules do not cover a player who might run along the side line out of bounds during a running play and then come back in to block or tackle or receive the ball. During a free-kick a player can be out of bounds but the act becomes a retroactive foul if by A and he touches the kick. On any other kick, the rules do not prevent the act. There seems to be little logic in the present situation. The game was meant to be played inbounds and a simple flat rule can cover all cases.
8. Wisconsin and Michigan have tried this and report that coaches have not abused the privilege. It would do away with bookkeeping.
9. The purpose of this is to equalize the advantage of wind and sun.
10. This is designed to encourage the running back of kicks and also to reduce injuries caused by vicious tackles which are made immediately after the ball has been touched and while the receiver is still off balance and in an unprotected position. The Canadians have been using this rule for several years and find it satisfactory.

Comment on your experiences with the 1940 "running play" enforcement rule:

.....

OTHER SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT:

King Football and Indian Summer



For a little while each Saturday afternoon in season, Football is King. He is traditionally entitled to an entourage which includes the velvet bedecked masters of music and the helmeted, cleated and satin clad strategical experts who know the secret of the zeppelin pass and the spiral punt. These, in proper setting, form a mosaic which combines the art of nature with the talent of man.

Football popularity can be partially attributed to its Autumn setting. It is inseparably linked with the crisp air, soft haze and the riotous colors of Indian Summer. Much of the enjoyment of players and spectators comes from the chromoscopic tableau which nature unfolds on the way to the game and which man embellishes with kaleidoscopic pageant on the field. The game is not at its best unless associated with these. It is impossible to present a balanced picture of beauty in action against a backdrop of eroded, unplanted borders or unsightly corners. The central theme must be blended with a natural background of sumac, ziburnum, maple and oak.

Psychologists have studied the influence of surroundings on human behavior. The exact degree of this influence can not be measured but it is known to be great. The attitude of the crowd, the spirit between players and the degree of good will between schools is affected. Governmental agencies have recently recognized this influence. One million Federal dollars were spent last year for beautifying highways through planting and this amount was matched by an equal or

greater sum appropriated by the state governments. This is proof of a realization that beauty in surroundings has a profound influence on the public welfare and human satisfaction.

Some school athletic departments have kept pace with this trend, but many athletic fields are still unattractive and barren of shrubs and trees. Schools should not lag in activities of this kind and this is a good time to start action. No more important work can be done by an administrator than to enlist the interest and

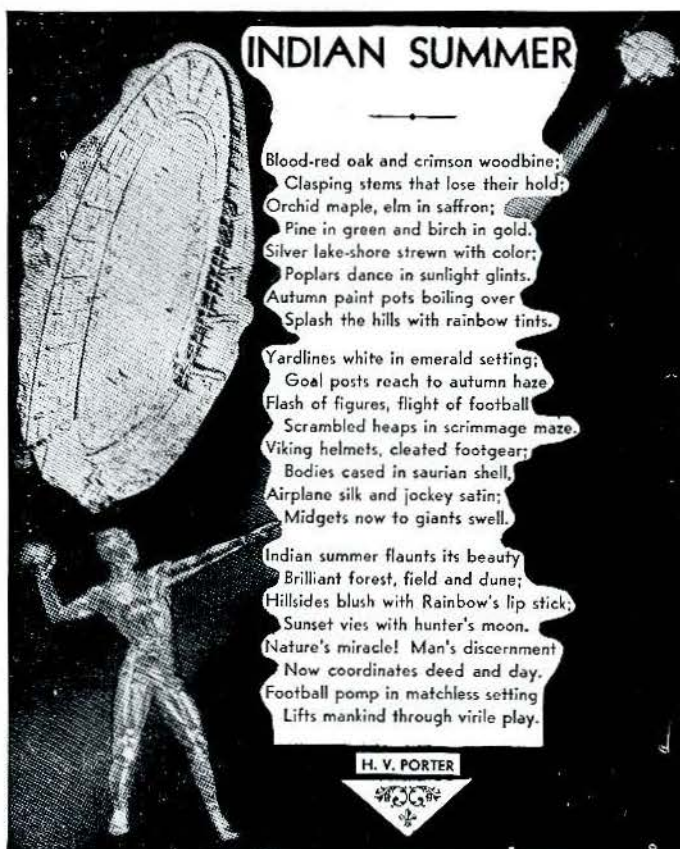
services of those in the local student athletic association in planting activities which will give pleasure to great numbers of people long after the exploits of a given game will have been forgotten.

Time, effort and expense for athletic field planting can be justified as a good investment as well as from the standpoint of the philosophy which teaches that "beauty is its own excuse for being."

Congressman Bruce Barton states:

"When I am dead, people may say for a few weeks: He wrote pieces for the newspa-

pers. For a few years they may say: He was the father of so-and-so. But long after that, long after the name is forgotten, there will be great trees in which the birds of the air will make their homes, and under which the sons of men will find rest—the trees that I planted. In the life of my trees I shall lift my face to the sun and cast my shadow upon the earth for a hundred years."





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